

money received by the sugar trust but which belonged actually to the United States. A fourth check mentioned in the indictment was indorsed by Secretary McKee on September 9, 1907, the amount being \$118.53.

Voelker is charged with having caused a false official report to be made which understated by 40,302 pounds a cargo of sugar brought in by the steamship *Brook* on March 13, 1907. Halligan, the Grand Jury finds, had a hand in a similar transaction by which the weight of a cargo delivered by the steamship *Brook* on March 13, 1907, was understated by 41,858 pounds. Halligan made another false return on March 26, 1907, the difference this time being 29,624 pounds. Halligan, Kehoe and Boyle went a little stronger on June 12, 1907, their report understating the weight of the steamship *Santiago*'s cargo by 102,818 pounds. On June 14, 1907, Halligan, Kehoe and Boyle sent in a false return which made a difference of 76,130 pounds. Halligan and Boyle played the game on July 12, 1907, their report cheating the Government on \$3,340 pounds. Halligan and Boyle were under the same false return on August 9, 1907, the difference being 22,900 pounds. On September 7, 1907, it was Halligan, Boyle, Coyle and Hennessey, and 35,110 pounds was the difference between the false and the true weights. Voelker, Kehoe, Boyle, Coyle and Hennessey made the prize return of the collection on September 12, 1907, the difference being 2,000 pounds. The Government was cheated out of duty on 128,408 pounds of raw sugar.

The fourteenth overt act charged in the indictment was that on November 20, 1907, applied steel springs to the scales on which the assistant United States weighers were at work on sugar. These false returns were caused by the scales to register less than actual weights.

Six of the men indicted or convicted were the owners of the *Wilmington*, which was the "Roly-Poly Six." They got the name because they had learned how to manipulate the balance ball on the Government scales. The scales would not weigh true. Kehoe was the man caught by Richard Parr in the act of working a steel spring which threw one of the big scales out of balance.

One of the most important revelations yet made concerning the connection of high officials in the American Sugar Refining Company with the fraud was that the Government more than \$300,000 is the statement that year after year executive officers of the company were aware, by means of carefully calculated figures, of the extraordinary discrepancies between the actual weights of their importations of raw sugar and the false weights on which the corporation paid duty.

"It was absolutely impossible," said a Government official yesterday, "for the fraud to have been perpetrated so extensively and skillfully without the knowledge of persons in the main office of the corporation at 117 Wall street."

It was said at the Federal Building yesterday that Secretary of War Wood had ordered that the case of the *Wilmington* be brought to trial late next month or early in March. Judge Hand in the United States Circuit Court yesterday dismissed the temporary injunction secured by Battle & Margalit, counsel for the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, tying up the settlement between the company and the American Sugar Refining Company. George H. Earle, Jr., as receiver for the Pennsylvania company sued the sugar trust for \$300,000 for wrongfully withholding the company's assets and an allied trust company. The suit was compromised recently for less than \$100,000.

RICHARD PARR GOING TO HAVANA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Richard Parr, the deputy surveyor of the Treasury Department, who was largely instrumental in upholding the sugar frauds, is going to Havana in the interest of the Treasury Department to examine the methods of exporting sugar from that island. Mr. Parr has already received his orders from the Treasury Department, it was made known to-day, and will leave in the near future. He is now in the investigation of the manufacture of sugar.

VASSAR AID FOR WATERSIDE STRIKE.

Committee Going to Poughkeepsie to-day to Try to Interest the Student Body.

The volunteer watchers who accompany the pickets of the striking shirtwaist makers were so few yesterday that the members of the committee advised them not to go on duty on account of the storm, but several of them insisted on doing so.

It was arranged last evening that Miss Elsie La G. Cole, Miss Violet Pike and several other Vassar graduates who have been aiding the strikers will go to-day to Poughkeepsie, accompanied by some of the strikers, to visit the women in the workhouse for disorderly conduct, to address a meeting of the Vassar students and try to enlist their sympathies on behalf of the strikers. Mrs. Edward Cassidy of the Women's Socialist Society started out yesterday to collect money at the headquarters of the different unions on behalf of the strikers. All the unions have been asked to contribute. The largest contributions were \$200 from Carpenters Union 309, and \$50 from the Tile Layers Union.

The Association of Manufacturers of the city will have a special meeting this afternoon at the Hoffman House to consider present conditions in the trade. The question of fixing a date for doing business with special protection for their workers will be taken up.

STRIKERS TACKLE STAMFORD.

Disorder Follows Effort to Organize Shirtwaist Workers.

STAMFORD, Jan. 14.—Scenes of disorder attended a meeting here to-night in Weed's Hall, called to interest the local shirtwaist makers in the strike movement. There are two shirtwaist factories here, Salvatore Mingo, an organizer from New York, who with Morris Savitz, Miss Rose Re and Miss Rebecca Rosen, striking shirtwaist makers from New York, have been guests of Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes at her home here since Tuesday, addressed the meeting in English, Italian and Hebrew.

Miss Rosen collapsed after her speech.

Joseph Roth, manager of the Max Roth Shirtwaist Company, a general public, in answer to a speech in reply to Miss Rosen. He was hoisted and in the end left the hall in disgust. Several efforts to stampede the meeting failed. The police found it necessary to eject two disturbers.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE GUESTS.

P. S. Commissioner Bassett Entertains Them and His Fellow Commissioners.

Public Service Commissioner Bassett entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Hardware Club Mayor Gaynor, the members of the Board of Estimate and the members of the commission. It was explained that the affair was entirely informal, that no speeches were made and that the purpose of the luncheon was to allow the members of the Board of Estimate and Public Service Commission to become better acquainted with one another.

Postal Telegraph Cable Company to Change Its Name.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company to-day certified to the Secretary of State that it had changed its name to the Transcontinental Telegraph Company. The certificate is signed by Charles C. Adams, vice-president.

An official of the Postal said last night that there is no significance in the change. It is merely technical, he explained, and will not affect the company in any way. The company will do business under its old name.

## CAUCUS TO RUN THE HOUSE

### TAFT CLIPS THE POWER OF THE RULES COMMITTEE

And Establishes a Powerful Working Basis for Regulars and Insurgents—Caucus to Settle Party Questions—The President's Plan as to Giving Patronage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Government of the House of Representatives by frequent party caucuses instead of as now by action of the Committee on Rules, of which Speaker Cannon is the chairman, is the plan that President Taft has in mind to hold together the entire Republican strength of that body in order that platform promises may be redeemed and Administration policies carried out.

This radical proposition, displeasing in a measure to the hidebound regulars, partly gratifying to the insurgents, and, the President believes, for the best interests of the Republican party, was the chief development of interest in the conference with the regulars and the insurgents in the House to-day.

Critics of the President have referred sneeringly to his desire for "conciliation" and his expansive smile. The expansive smile was very much in evidence to-day, and those aware of what the President has undertaken to do, part of which he has accomplished, believed that the smile was justified in the success of the policy of conciliation. It is asserted by admirers of Mr. Taft that he has accomplished more through this same policy than he would have accomplished had he endeavored to apply "big stick" methods.

The intimation in a statement issued from the White House to-day officially declaring that the split between the regulars and the insurgents, which has been growing wider during the last week, had been at least temporarily healed, to the effect that thereafter caucus control and not the action of Speaker Cannon's Rules Committee would be the governing power in the House, overshadows even the announcement that from now on the regulars and the insurgents will work together on strictly party questions.

Statements declaring the existence of this new peace pact were issued to-day from the White House on behalf of the President and by Representative Dwight of New York, the Republican whip of the House, for the organization and by Representative Hayes of California, representative of the insurgents. The White House statement, containing as it does this foreboding of a change in the methods of controlling the legislative programme in the House of Representatives is naturally of the most important. It follows:

"It has been agreed between the regular Republicans and the so-called insurgents, represented by Mr. Dwight on the one hand and Mr. Hayes on the other, after conferences with the President that a caucus should be held to pass upon the question of the duties of the office of Speaker Cannon and against the action of the Republican caucus of the House in respect to the rules—that those Republican Representatives who are called insurgents—the President has regarded as Republicans still, because elected as such. He has said only that where a man elected as a Republican was taking steps to defeat the legislation recommended by the President in the performance of party promises he was no longer a Republican, and to give weight to his recommendations for patronage would be to furnish him means in the future of defeating the Administration's policies.

The President is not threatening any one with a view to inducing support of legislation. He is declining only to furnish means for defeating his legislative purposes by following the recommendation of Congressmen who recognize no obligation to the party of which the President regards himself as the titular head.

The President wishes that he did not have to distribute patronage. He wishes that all patronage were under the civil service law, so that he should have no burden in respect to it. But it has been thrust on him. It has been distributed for years according to a certain custom, and as the President has to exercise the right and to exercise the discretion, he holds that he must follow the custom in a way which shall not defeat his legitimate purpose in respect to legislation rather than in a way which shall furnish to those who wish to obstruct legislation the power to do so.

It is evident from the definition of a Republican given by President Taft that men elected to Congress as Republicans are not antagonizing the Republican Administration, such as Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Bratton of Kansas, need not expect to receive patronage favors from the President's hands. Apparently the President regards such men as not being members of the Republican party.

At this point Mr. Dwight interpolated the statement that Mr. Cannon has never wanted any more than this or asked more than this or expected any more than this.

Credit for effecting this compromise was given by Mr. Dwight to President Taft and Vice-President Sherman. The latter had been especially active, said the Republican whip. Mr. Dwight said a lot more along this line, indicating that while the agreement reached between the warring factions had to do only with "strictly party questions," the organization of the House was a matter of no small importance.

He did not expect any further trouble. The impression that the insurgents were mightily glad to get back on the reservation. The insurgents were not so delicate in making the flat statement that the regulars were extremely joyous to have them back.

When the substance of Mr. Dwight's remarks was conveyed to Representative Hayes of California, to-day's spokesman for the insurgents, he appeared very much put out. He said something about Mr. Dwight's remarks being "premature" and "ill advised," but an hour or so later, when the White House statement was shown to him, he said:

"It is true that an understanding has been reached that we shall attend the caucus which will be held for the choice of the Republican members of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee. The question of future conferences is one on which there has been no agreement."

In fact I had no authority from my associates to enter into that question.

"Of course this agreement in no way affects the issue as to the present system of control of the House of Representatives."

It is understood that the President will soon take up with the Congress leaders the matter of carrying out that pledge of the Republican party platform in relation to restricting the issue of injunctions and restraining orders by Federal courts. There is no prospect, however, that a bill to carry the platform pledge into effect will be presented until there has been an agreement between all Republican factions in the Senate and the House as to the scope and character of the measure.

Friends of the President say that he does not want such an anti-injunction bill introduced as will cause party dissension. He is apprehensive, it was said, that should an anti-injunction bill be presented without previous agreement as to its provisions among all the Republican factions in Congress it would be loaded down with amendments as to be very unsatisfactory or perhaps be defeated.

Since Congress resumed its sessions after the Christmas holiday there has been much excitement among the Republican insurgents of the Senate and the House over an understanding that President Taft would decline to recognize them in the distribution of patronage. It is now possible, although at the expense of some repetition, to make plain the exact stand which the President has taken. The following may be accepted as a precise and accurate explanation of the attitude which the President has assumed:

The President has been laboring earnestly to bring insurgents and regulars together in support of so-called progressive measures promised by the Republican national platform of 1908. He has not threatened to withhold patronage from any insurgent on account of that insurgent's action concerning the tariff bill or his vote with respect to the speakership or the rules of the House of Representatives. By the custom of the Republican party the recommendations of Republican Senators and Representatives have been accepted at the White House if the recommendations were of persons involved in the duties of the office of Speaker Cannon. It became necessary for the President in following that custom to determine who were Republicans and who were not.

Representatives who have voted against the tariff bill, against the reelection of Speaker Cannon and against the action of the Republican caucus of the House in respect to the rules—that those Republican Representatives who are called insurgents—the President has regarded as Republicans still, because elected as such. He has said only that where a man elected as a Republican was taking steps to defeat the legislation recommended by the President in the performance of party promises he was no longer a Republican, and to give weight to his recommendations for patronage would be to furnish him means in the future of defeating the Administration's policies.

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STILL AFTER GEN. BINGHAM.

Athletic Club Wants Former Police Commissioner Punished for Contempt.

The National Athletic Club of Brooklyn is still on the trail of former Police Commissioner Bingham for alleged police interference with its "harmless boxing match" at the Cedar street clubhouse more than a year ago.

The club's counsel yesterday appeared before Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court and renewed the application to have Gen. Bingham punished for contempt for his refusal to obey the writ of injunction of an injunction issued by Justice Maddox.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Covert in opposing the motion described the exhibition as a "bloody affair," in which one of the principals got a broken jaw. Decision was reserved.

Collector Loeb in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—William Loeb, Jr., Collector of Customs for the port of New York, came to Washington this evening. He said that he was here to attend the meeting of the board of directors of one of the local traction companies, and that while he expected to see officials of the Treasury Department to-morrow, his visit had no significance and was not due in any way to conditions in the Custom House at New York.

Mr. Dillingham had little chance to introduce Peary. The latter was not even mentioned in the instant Gen. Hubbard ceased talking. Peary got up, broad shouldered and bluff, and he said he was mighty glad to be there. He had been up in the Arctic fighting matter with mind, and it was fine to get back where life was mostly a struggle of mind against mind. Circumstances had kept him out of touch with the old college for thirty or thirty-five years, but he had heard from many sources of the work that President Hyde was doing.

"Boyd," said the commander, "is fortunate in having for its president a man."

Peary said he didn't intend to give them any more advice, he just wanted to get out of there. He was in connection with the pole hunt. Bowdoin, he said, deserves more credit than any other institution for the discovery of the pole.

"Three Bowdoin alumni made it possible," he added, and the cheering let go again.

Gen. Hubbard, he said, who sent him two checks, each for five figures, when he needed funds to complete his equipment. After Gen. Hubbard sent the first check Commander Peary wrote back saying that he really needed more money, but that Morris K. Jesup had agreed to supply any deficiencies.

"Jesup is a brick!" was Gen. Hubbard's answer. "Here's another check for \$20,000. It was a valuable piece of paper was enclosed."

Of course the Commander meant that he himself was one of the three and he named the third, young Don McMillan.

"He was one of the most effective members of my expedition," said the

## WHOO IT UP FOR PEARY, '77

### BOWDOIN ALUMNI HAVE NORTH POLE HULLABALOO.

Tropical Conditions Prevail, However. President Hyde Talks on the College and Gen. Hubbard on Gen. Howard—Peary, Well He Had to Talk on the Pole.

The entire white population of the north pole attended the Bowdoin College alumni dinner at the Hotel Gotham last night and the Bowdoin old boys exploded one grand yell when he came in that went roaring out of the windows and whizzing toward the Androsceoggin and Brunswick.

Peary, '77, was the guest of honor and the men of Bowdoin made him feel considerably at home by sending for his sled, a few white caribou skins, some musk ox wrappings for which the oxen have no further use, and by opening the window back of President William De Witt Hyde now and then and letting him see how nicely the snow was piling up in Fifth avenue.

They had a song all framed up for the Commander and they let it loose whenever they felt like it, which was pretty often. It spoke of sturdy sledges and pink eyed, hungry polar bears and musk oxen that are not anared with alken cods, and a verse of it ran like this:

No mother earth beneath him, a snowdrift for his head; But these were only pleasures when he saw the pole ahead— And in his new found glory!

There were upward of 700 of the graduates of the Maine college gathered around the tables in the Gotham. Dr. Frederick H. Dillingham of the class of '77, president of the Alumni Association of this city, was in the toastmaster's chair.

To his right and left were the speakers. President Hyde of the college, Gen. Thomas B. Hubbard, '87, Commander Peary, '77, George W. Quinby of New Hampshire, '96, ex-Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, Prof. Henry C. Emery, '92, Prof. Donald B. McMillan, '98, who was with Peary, and John W. Frost, '04.

Among others who attended were ex-Governor William T. Cobb of Maine, Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary Peary, Arthur C. Quinby, Dr. George W. Quinby, Dr. Charles Jewett, Augustus F. Libby, James D. Merriman, Earle A. Merrill, Edward Bagley Merrill, Hoyt A. Moore, George T. Ordway, Joseph B. Fendleton, Horace C. Plimpton, James A. Roberts, Joseph R. Roberts, Parker P. Simmons, Dr. Winifred H. Smith, Emory H. Sykes, George W. Tilton, F. Upton, George R. Wickard and G. W. Wright.

After they had wandered through the menu and talked about Bowdoin and all the Bowdoin clear back to the first of the "Bachelors," who didn't go to France any more after Louis XIV. revoked the Edict of Nantes and came over here for a fresh start, they sat back to hear Commander Peary tell the story of his expedition. He introduced the president of the college by saying that he believed Bowdoin is the greatest small college in the world. [Cheers.] Moreover, he said, he believed that the credit of the work of William De Witt Hyde [Extra cheers.]

Up rose President Hyde and beamed. It was a fine thing, a pre-arranged had been chosen in connection with the alumni dinner. When he announced to the senior class that he would be in New York over Friday they cheered and he said that he was glad to be in New York, because he regarded New York as the real center of the institution. New York alumni and friends of the college were present in great numbers in the way of gifts. In that connection he mentioned the \$100,000 bequest from John Stewart Kennedy.

"The first thing to transfer money to is the fund for the study of the history of the world," he said. "Formerly it was difficult to keep good money, but now that we have more money we are recalling professors and instructors of extreme ability. [Laughter.] I am sure that we shall have better opportunities. [Applause.] One of the distinctive progressive steps we have taken in teaching is the adoption of the preceptorial system. Some of the people who are now sitting at the close set tables, and the fact that they were college Socialists was attested by the little flags bearing legends of many colleges, among them Bowdoin, which was in the school of dramatic art. Because J. G. Phelps Stokes, the president, had to be in Ithaca last night George R. Kirkpatrick presided.

Miss Crystal Eastman, who is the secretary of the New York branch of the American Association for Labor Legislation, announced herself very sharply as not being a Socialist when she was called to be the first speaker. She said that the Socialists needn't think that because they had the only true light they were the only ones who were destined for salvation. Some of the people who are now sitting at the close set tables, and the fact that they were college Socialists was attested by the little flags bearing legends of many colleges, among them Bowdoin, which was in the school of dramatic art. Because J. G. Phelps Stokes, the president, had to be in Ithaca last night George R. Kirkpatrick presided.

Even while these friends were circulating more than the dollars seemed to be Dr. Frank Bohm arose to speak. Dr. Bohm introduced his subject as "Industrial Unionism." This meant, said he, that he was none of your pink tea, fluff and feathers Socialist, but a real old fashioned industrial unionist. To prove that he was this kind he took occasion later when speaking of the land we live in to say in the good old fashioned way, "To hell with such a Government!"

He was going to Pittsburgh in the guise of a revolutionist and that if the workers there couldn't get an eight hour day through an act of legislation, he would be there to see that they got it anyway. Miss Elsie Cole followed with a talk on the shirtwaist strike and Algernon Lee closed the evening's entertainment.

The college Socialists who sat down to sup and to listen were Robert W. Bruere, Miss Jessie W. Hughan, Harry W. Laidler, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Scott, Miss Mary Sanford, Prof. W. S. Noyes, the Rev. Henry S. Everett, Rose Strunsky, Mrs. Frank Cothren, Miss Tessie Ashley, Miss Irene Milholland, Miss Eastman, William W. Allen, George E. Stroebel and Mr. and Mrs. John Spargo.

DENVER PAPERS SHUT DOWN.

Pressmen of Evening Papers Strike—Morning Papers Threatened.

DENVER, Jan. 14.—Denver had no evening papers to-night and the *Republican* and the *News* may not be issued to-morrow.

The *Evening Post* locked out its pressmen this morning following a long wage dispute and the *Times* pressmen walked out in sympathy.

The pressmen of the morning papers threaten similar action unless the *Post* yields.

The pressmen demanded 25 per cent. more wages and a seven-hour day until last Saturday night, when under threat of strike the publishers signed an agreement to pay the increase from March to date.

Yesterday a question arose over the hour a day extra for that time and to-day's action resulted.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association wired the Denver publishers to-day to stand pat, saying it would get out their papers for them.

Mae Wood's Bail Bond Dismissed.

On motion of counsel for Mae C. Wood, who is under indictment for perjury and forgery in connection with her suit against Senator Platt for divorce, Judge O'Sullivan yesterday dismissed the bail bond of \$10,000. The defendant was discharged on her own recognizance. The motion was unopposed by the State's Attorney. It is thought that this means the end of the case although the indictment has not been dismissed.

## SNOW CONTRACTS CALLED BAD

### SHARP CRITICISM OF COMMISSIONER EDWARDS'S PLANS.

Mitchel and McAneny Say That the Proposed Forms of Contract Were "Pre-arranged to a Design to Plunder"—Sure That Edwards's Motives Were Right.

The scheme suggested by Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards for the removal of snow by what is known as the area system was rejected yesterday by the Board of Estimate, and Mr. Edwards was directed to readvertise for bids for the removal of snow under the old cubic yard system. This action was taken by the board after listening to a report drawn up by President Mitchell of the Board of Aldermen and Borough President McAneny of Manhattan, named at the last meeting as a committee to pass on the forms of contract.

Their report severely condemned the Commissioner's plan. It was pointed out that the contractors as they had been prepared by Mr. Edwards did not make a clear distinction between the operations of piling and removing snow and were "so clumsily and obscurely phrased as to make it probable that the contractor, had he desired to do so, could have insisted upon performing both operations of piling and removal, whether he had been ordered by the Street Cleaning Commissioner to pile without removing or to remove without piling, and in that event could have recovered compensation for both such operations." The report went on to say:

Both forms of contract submitted to this committee embody in part, or in whole, the principle of a system of snow removal. The vital principle of this system is that the amount of snow removed for which the contractor shall be paid will be determined by computing the volume of snowfall, assuming that the contractor has removed all that snow, a percentage reduction in the volume being made in allowance for shrinkage. While certain safeguards are attempted to be thrown around this system by depriving the contractor of the right to begin work until ordered to do so, the committee, by giving the Commissioner discretionary power to order any or all the work stopped at any time, and further by giving to the Commissioner power to order work on only specifically designated streets, or on all streets at the same time in his discretion, the system has, in the opinion of this committee, such inherent defects as to make it a highly hazardous one for the city to adopt. At best it will depend almost entirely for its operation upon the good faith of the Commissioner, who may at any time, at his will, within the power of the Commissioner to allow the contractor to delay a few hours or a day in his work, which would mean in case of rising temperatures thousands, and very possibly hundreds of thousands, of dollars of saving to the contractor, and, conversely, of waste to the city.

While in the present form of contract an attempt has been made to provide for separate operations of piling and removing snow and to provide for separate and independent prices per cubic yard for each operation, with the design that the Commissioner might save to the city the expense of the complete removal of snow from those less congested streets where piling at the sides of the streets would be sufficient to permit the passage of traffic.

The adoption of this committee's plan, this advance over the old area system is not sufficient to warrant the adoption of the system while it still contains the dangerous feature above adverted, to which in our opinion is ineradicable.

Our committee feels that too strong emphasis cannot be placed upon the character of contract form No. 1 as originally presented to your board for approval. That form, even as re-drafted, has many defects which with further time and a more careful revision might be eliminated. The contract in the form in which it was presented last Friday, however, was so unskillfully, clumsily and obscurely drawn, was so disadvantageous to the city and favored the contractor so on many points that it might with safety be said that no contract more favorable to a design to plunder the city could well have been conceived or drawn.

While the report was being read Mr. Edwards entered the chamber and after it had been read he said, addressing the board: "I am very much pleased that the committee had made the report it did and explained that the legal questions which had been raised in the report were made as they were, and that the committee was somewhat severe in its comments on the forms of contracts Mr. Edwards wished to be committed to the board. The Commissioner had been guided by the highest motives."

Mayor Gaynor who is keeping Commissioner Edwards as a holdover took no part in the discussion. After Mr. Mitchell and Mr. McAneny got through the Mayor remarked that he thought it would be for the best interests of the city to agree on the cubic yard removal system.

An appropriation of \$271,646 was made to settle the cost of cleaning up the last snowstorm.

GIRL, UNDER CHARGES, FREED.

She Will Sail To-day for France, Although Pleading Guilty.

As a result of the intervention of William B. Schiller, one of the Pittsburgh officials of the United States Steel Corporation, Judge O'Sullivan yesterday suspended sentence in General Sessions on Matilda Metzner, a housemaid who comes from France. She was arrested on the charge of stealing \$250 worth of wearing apparel from the home of Solomon Tim at 10 East Eighty-second street, where she was employed recently.

The girl admitted that she was guilty, but said that she had never been in any way connected with the stolen goods, and asked for the leniency of the Court. Mr. and Mrs. Schiller came on from Pittsburgh to testify to the girl's good character and asked that she be allowed to go to her home in France. Mr. Schiller undertook to pay her passage money and she will sail this morning. She was employed by the Schillers for some time before she came to New York.

GEIGER SUSPENDED.

Waldo Will Wait Action Until Courts Decide on Fireman's Case.

Fire Commissioner Waldo yesterday suspended from duty Fireman Edward Geiger of Truck 4, who was arrested for pawing a \$300 gold watch which had been stolen from the home of Solomon Tim at 10 East Eighty-second street, where she was employed recently.

The girl admitted that she was guilty, but said that she had never been in any way connected with the stolen goods, and asked for the leniency of the Court. Mr. and Mrs. Schiller came on from Pittsburgh to testify to the girl's good character and asked that she be allowed to go to her home in France. Mr. Schiller undertook to pay her passage money and she will sail this morning. She was employed by the Schillers for some time before she came to New York.

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